

BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Offices,
St. Peter's Close,
Bocking,
Braintree.

July, 1943.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you a short report on the health and sanitary conditions prevailing in the district during the year 1942. As in the two previous years, it has been necessary to curtail the usual report, and to omit most of the usual statistical information. No separate report is being submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and a short review of the work of his department is included herewith.

The health of the district during the year has remained good, with no serious epidemic of infectious disease.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

There has been no change in the general health services, either those of the County Council or of the Rural District Council, provided in the district during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.

The public water supply to the Southern portion of the district was derived from the usual sources, namely South Essex Waterworks Company, Coggeshall Waterworks and Terling Waterworks.

The whole of the main water supply is safeguarded by chlorination. Emergency measures are still existing and additional water supplies are maintained, and it is hoped that a satisfactory water supply will be available throughout the district.

There are 47 shallow wells and spring supplies in the district. There has been no failure of these during the year.

Samples of the public water supplies were taken for analysis during 1942, and the County Bacteriologist reported on these as follows :-

Coggeshall Waterworks 23.11.42.

This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from an insignificant trace of iron. The water has moderate hardness, a high but not excessive content of salinity and is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Northern Area - 23.11.42.

This sample is reasonably clear and bright, having only faint opalescence and a few particles of suspended matter. The water is neutral in reaction, very hard in character although not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of salinity or metals and is of satisfactory bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

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Terling Waterworks. 1.12.42.

This sample is clear and bright and of normal colour. The water is very hard in character, but contains no excess of salinity or metals and is of organic and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

South Eastern Area. 23.11.42.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and neutral in reaction. The water is hard in character although not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of salinity or metals and is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The four sewage disposal works in the district continue to give general satisfaction. 17 samples of the effluent were taken during the year for analysis, and with the exception of Hatfield Feverel - 2, and Great Coggeshall - 2 (which were border line results) the analyses were very good. There have been no exceptional circumstances to report. The disposal of the sludge is affected by transport, but has not yet reached a stage when any action need be taken.

Public Cleansing and Salvage.

House to house collection is still carried out in the Coggeshall, Kelvedon and Feering areas, and is co-operating with the salvage scheme. The lorry is a source of trouble and is only kept on the road by constant repair. Partial house to house collection of night soil is carried out at Finchamfield, Bardfield and Wethersfield.

Sanitary Inspection.

Visits were paid where necessary to investigate complaints, but no routine inspection was possible.

HOUSING.

New building operations have practically come to a standstill. There were no new houses erected during the year. Plans were submitted and approved for two additions and two "Change of User". One plan was refused.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

As far as possible, routine inspections of premises engaged in the production and sale of milk were made. No samples of milk were taken during the year.

Meat and Other Foods.

Again there was no slaughtering in the Rural District during 1942. Inspection of premises used for production and distribution of foodstuffs has been carried out as considered necessary.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were reported during 1942 :-

Paratyphoid	1	Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Scarlet Fever	22	Diphtheria	4
Measles	4	Dysentery	32
Pneumonia	8	Erysipelas	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Poliomylitis	1
Whooping Cough	2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1

Deaths from Infectious Disease numbered 3. The cases of

Paratyphoid Cerebro-spinal Fever and Erysipelas having proved fatal.

All the cases of dysentery occurred among non-civilians.

Mumps were prevalent among school children during the year, especially in the early spring.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

All the schools in the district had been visited in 1941, but among these were a small number where the percentage of absentees necessitated a second visit in 1942. Sessions were held at the Child Welfare Clinics in different parts of the district. On several occasions valuable help was given by Assistant Medical Officers of the County Council. The total number of children completely immunised at the end of the year was as follows :-

Children aged 5-15 (i.e., school children) 1674.
Children under 5 years (i.e., children under school age) 548.

These figures represent approximately 91% and 41% of the child population of the district in the respective age groups.

Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was 94, and was made up as follows :-

Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
Male	Female	Male	Female
30	32	20	12

New cases notified during the year were 40 in number and were made up as follows :-

Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
Male	Female	Male	Female
14	14	7	5

There were 7 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1942.

EVACUATION.

During 1942 there was no large scale organised evacuation from London or the coast, but numbers of people from these areas came into the district on their own account, seeking accommodation. The number of evacuees has decreased, except for those who have been accommodated in requisitioned premises. This District is still considered a reception area, and may be called on at any time to provide accommodation for evacuees and homeless persons, particularly in the event of concentrated attack on any of the towns in the County.

In December 1942, Dr. Moffat was released to join the Forces. In so far as the Rural District was concerned, I took over his duties from that date. You will understand that the bulk of this report is based on the work of my predecessor. My thanks are due to the Council Officers who have assisted me in compiling it.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
A. TURNER.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Offices,
St. Peter's Close,
Bocking,
Braintree.

September, 1944.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a brief report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district during the year 1943. As in the past three years, this replaces the more detailed reports submitted in pre-war years and the greater part of the usual statistical information has again been omitted owing to war-time conditions. No separate report has been compiled by the Sanitary Inspector, and a short summary of the work of his department is incorporated herewith.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

There have been no changes to report under this heading.

Staff.

Towards the end of the year, Mr. Fairey, the Council's Senior Sanitary Inspector, volunteered for Flying duties with the R.A.F., and joined the Service in December. The work of the Department is being carried on by Mr. Organ, Additional Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The public water supply to the Southern portion of the district was derived from the usual sources, namely South Essex Waterworks Company, Coggeshall Waterworks and Terling Waterworks.

The whole of the main water supply is safeguarded by chlorination. Emergency measures are still existing and additional water supplies are maintained, and it is hoped that a satisfactory water supply will be available throughout the district.

There are 47 shallow wells and spring supplies in the district. There has been no failure of these during the year.

No samples of the public water supplies were taken for analysis during 1943.

Coggeshall & Eastern Area Waterworks.

These supplies continue to give every satisfaction and there was a net increase in consumption of approximately 30 million gallons during the year.

Terling and Hatfield Peverel Waterworks.

There are no exceptional circumstances to report. There has been no diminution of the springs and the supply is well maintained.

Northern Area.

A sequence of breakdowns in the Diesel Pumping Plant has caused difficulties during the year, but there has been an exceptional increase in the quantity of water pumped, namely approximately 50 million gallons. This increase is accounted for under existing circumstances.

A new treatment plant for softening this water and removing excess iron is in course of construction, and should be in operation towards the latter part of the coming year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The four Sewage Disposal Works in the district continue to give general satisfaction. 18 samples of the effluent were taken during the year for analysis, and with the exception of two at Hatfield Peverel the standard was maintained. There has been no exceptional circumstances to report. The disposal of sludge at Hatfield Peverel is a matter for consideration. The site is cramped and more room is required for depositing and drying of sludge before removal can be carried out.

Public Cleansing and Salvage.

House to house collection is still carried out in the Coggeshall, Kelvedon and Feering areas, and is co-operating with the salvage scheme. The lorry is a source of trouble and is only kept on the road by constant repair. Partial house to house collection of night soil is carried out at Finchinglefield, Bardfield and Wethersfield.

Sanitary Inspection.

The number of complaints received during the year showed a marked increase, no doubt due to the length of time during which normal repair and maintenance work has been more or less suspended. These have continued to receive attention, although routine inspection was impracticable.

HOUSING.

New building operations have practically come to a stand-still. One new dwelling was completed and two buildings converted to dwellings during the year. Plans were submitted and approved for 3 houses, 2 additions and 1 change of user.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

Routine inspection of premises engaged in the production and handling of milk were maintained as far as possible. No samples of milk were taken during the year.

Meat and Other Foods.

There was no slaughtering in the Rural District during 1943, but assistance was given to the Urban District Inspector when requested, for the purpose of meat inspection at the central slaughterhouses in Braintree, from which the greater proportion of meat consumed in the Rural District is derived.

Inspection of premises used for production and distribution of foodstuffs has been carried out as necessary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following list shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported during 1943 :-

Typhoid Fever	2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2
Scarlet Fever	32	Polio-myelitis	1
Whooping Cough	2	Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Measles	40	Pneumonia	10
Erysipelas	2		

Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the last three months of the year and were mild in character.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

The greater number of school children in the Rural District have now been given protective treatment against Diphtheria. During 1943, a few sessions were held in different parts of the districts, but for the most part children under school age have attended the Clinics held at the Combined Treatment Centre, Braintree.

The total number of children completely immunised in the Braintree Rural District at the end of 1943, was as follows :-

Children aged 5-15 (i.e., school children)	1,819.
Children under 5 years (i.e., children under school age)	663.

These figures represent approximately 98.6% and 50.7% of the child population of the district in the respective age groups.

Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1943 was 85, and was made up as follows :-

	<u>Respiratory.</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>
Male		
24	Female.	Female.
	20	29
		12

There were 9 deaths of persons on the Tuberculosis Register in 1943. 25 new cases were notified and were made up as follows :-

	<u>Respiratory.</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>
Male.		
8	Female.	Female.
	9	6
		2

EVACUATION.

There is nothing outstanding to report under this heading for the year. There was very little evacuation to this District, although it is still considered a reception area, and may be called on at any time to provide accommodation for evacuees and homeless persons in the event of enemy air attacks on a large scale being renewed.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Council Officers for assisting me in compiling this report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TURNER. M.D.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1944.

Public Health Offices,
St. Peter's Close,
Bocking, Braintree.

October 1945.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a brief report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the District during the year 1944. This review follows the same lines as those submitted since the outbreak of war. No separate report has been compiled by the Sanitary Inspector, and a summary of the work of his department is incorporated herewith.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

There have been no changes to report under this heading.

STAFF.

There has been no change during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The public water supply to the Southern portion of the District was derived from the usual sources, namely South Essex Waterworks Company, Coggeshall Waterworks and Terling Waterworks, which are reported on under separate headings.

The whole of the main water supply is safeguarded by chlorination. Emergency measures are still existing and additional water supplies are maintained, and it is hoped that a satisfactory water supply will be available throughout the district.

There are 47 shallow wells and spring supplies under the control of the Council in the district. There has been no failure during the year of these supplies. In all cases these supplies are retained for emergency measures even where main supplies exist.

Coggeshall and Eastern Area Waterworks.

The pumping hours at these works have slightly increased over the previous year and approximately 49½ million gallons were pumped. The amount taken from the South Essex mains was 114¼ million gallons, an increase of 42¾ million gallons over the previous year. This increase can be accounted for and is spread over the Eastern Area, and includes the additional consumption to the Coggeshall Waterworks, Stisted Reservoir and Black Notley Sanatorium and the Air Ministry's undertaking.

There were 11 new connections to the main during the year.

Terling & Hatfield Peverel Waterworks.

There was a slight increase in the pumping hours at these works during the year and approximately 21 million gallons of water was pumped. There have been no exceptional circumstances to report. There has been no diminution of these springs and the supply is maintained. 2 new connections were made to the main.

Northern Area Waterworks.

There has been a considerable increase in the pumping hours at these works and approximately 81¼ million gallons of water was pumped as against 69½ million gallons during the previous year. This increase is exceptional but it can be accounted for under the existing circumstances. The Diesel plant at these works has again proved disappointing and a complete overhaul of the engine was carried out. The installation of the treatment plant is now complete and if these works are carefully supervised there is no reason why they should not give general satisfaction.

There were 37 new connections to the mains during the year.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The four Sewage Disposal Works in the District continue to give general satisfaction. 18 samples of the effluent were taken during the year for analysis and with the exception of Hatfield Peverel and Coggeshall the standard was maintained. There have been no exceptional circumstances to report. The disposal of sludge at Hatfield Peverel should give no anxiety for the future, now that the additional site has been acquired. As soon as the time is opportune a general overhaul and renewal of parts to all these Disposal Works must be the consideration of the Council, if their efficiency is to be maintained.

Public Cleansing and Salvage.

It has not been possible to extend the house to house collection of refuse which has been maintained only in the Parishes of Coggeshall, Kelvedon and Feering. Here the service has been carried on under very difficult conditions due to lack of labour and frequent breakdowns of the lorry. The latter is completely worn out, and consideration must be given shortly to the acquisition of a new and more suitable vehicle, which can be used over a greater portion of the District. Salvage is collected more or less regularly over the whole District, and partial house to house collection of night soil by contract is maintained at Finchingfield, Bardfield and Wethersfield, but here again not without difficulties, mainly shortage of labour.

Sanitary Inspection.

Once more there is a marked increase to record in the number of complaints received, but a pleasing feature was the more willing and ready co-operation of owners in carrying out work to remedy these complaints. In only 12 cases was it necessary to resort to Statutory Proceedings; the nuisances being abated in most cases as a result of Informal Notices or letters.

HOUSING.

New building operations have practically come to a standstill. 2 new dwellings were completed during the year. Plans were submitted and approved for 6 houses and 3 other buildings.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

The Food and Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act was passed during the year in spite of considerable opposition by Local Authorities, and as a result the control of milk production will eventually pass to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, although no date for this has yet been fixed. Work under the Milk & Dairies Order etc., therefore, is still carried out by Local Authorities, and routine inspections of premises engaged in the production and handling of milk were maintained as far as possible during the year.

A considerable amount of work was involved in carrying out investigations into complaints of unsatisfactory milk derived from the District being supplied into an adjoining district, mainly from one source and the subsequent sampling of the milk.

It is apparent that the handling of milk by the Ministry of Food and Milk Marketing Board, due to war-time conditions, necessitates a considerable delay from producer to consumer in many instances and this, together with absence or shortage of skilled labour on the farms makes it inevitable that more complaints of sour milk are received. The rationalisation scheme of milk delivery brings more cases to light, since the consumer now has to complain to the District Food Office in cases of unsatisfactory supplies, whereas under normal conditions he would simply change his milkman.

Of the samples of milk derived from this District which were taken during the year (more than 60%) were unsatisfactory, but on investigation were found to be due to the conditions mentioned above.

Meat and Other Foods.

There is still no slaughtering in the Rural District, but assistance was given to the Urban District Inspector during the early part of the year for the purpose of meat inspection at the Government-controlled slaughterhouses in Braintree from which the majority of meat consumed in the Rural District is derived.

Inspection of Meat in Butchers' shops and of premises used for food production and handling of foodstuffs has been carried out as necessary.

During the year a considerable quantity of tinned food-stuffs was inspected at the request of retailers and condemned as unfit for human consumption. This consisted mainly of fish, meat, processed milk, and beans.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following list shows the number of cases of Notifiable Disease reported during 1944:-

Scarlet Fever.	36.	Cerebro-Spinal Mever.	1.
Whooping Cough.	22.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	4.
Measles.	1.	Erysipelas.	2.
Pneumonia.	8.		

There were 3 deaths from Whooping Cough. Scarlet Fever cases were mild in type and complications were absent.

Tuberculosis.

Cases on Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1944 numbered 102, and were made up as follows:-

Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
Male. 23.	Female 39.	Male 21.	Female 14.

The number of new cases notified during 1944 was 55, and was made up as follows:-

Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
Male, 11.	Female 16.	Male 5.	Female 3.

There were 5 deaths of persons on the Tuberculosis Register during 1944.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

Sessions are held monthly at the Combined Treatment Centre, Braintree, and where transport is easily available, children from the Rural District attend these Clinics in good numbers. For children who are unable to come to Braintree, Sessions are held at the Child Welfare Centres in these areas.

The total number of children completely immunised in the Braintree Rural District at the end of 1944 was as follows:-

Children aged 5 - 15 (i.e. school children)	1,356.
Children under 5 years (i.e. pre-school children)	358.

These figures represent approximately 99% and 65% of the child population in the respective age groups.

EVACUATION.

The advent of the flying bomb in June caused a considerable influx of Evacuees into the District, mainly from London, and in one period of eight weeks, the number of Evacuees accommodated increased by no less than 812. All available vacant cottages were requisitioned for accommodating homeless families. The number of persons officially accommodated at the end of the year was approximately 200 higher than at the end of 1943.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council's Officers who have kindly assisted me in compiling this report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

A. TURNER.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1945.

Public Health Offices.
Town Hall.
Braintree.

November, 1946.



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a brief Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the District during the year 1945. This review follows the same lines as those submitted during the war. No separate report has been compiled by the Sanitary Inspector, and a summary of the work of his department is incorporated herewith.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

There have been no changes to report under this heading.

STAFF.

Mr. Fairey, the Council's Inspector, was released from the R.A.F. in November, and re-commenced his duties in December.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Generally speaking the sanitary circumstances of the District may be considered as reasonably satisfactory with the exception of the Northern area of the District, and certain other isolated parts. The whole of the Council's area is covered by water supply and sewerage schemes. Consulting Engineers have been instructed to prepare a sewerage scheme for the Northern area, and a scheme for a number of water mains extensions is proposed. In certain cases also extensions to existing works will have to be considered.

Mains water supply continues to be safeguarded by chlorination, in the case of the Northern area, the water is softened by the lime soda process.

Efforts are being made to dispense with the use of existing shallow wells, and works are in hand for laying on mains water supply to 166 Council houses which hitherto have been without such a supply. It is hoped that this work will be completed in the near future, thus dispensing with a number of the shallow wells.

Eastern Area Waterworks.

The consumption of water in this area has slightly increased owing to the abnormally heavy demands made by the Black Notley Sanatorium, the Emergency Hospital and the Air Ministry's undertakings. In addition a supply to the extent of some 2,500,000 gallons has been afforded to Witham Urban District Council owing to their springs being incapable of meeting their demands.

Torling and Hatfield Doverel Waterworks.

No appreciable change has taken place at this works except for a small increase in the consumption. A supply of water has been maintained, but consideration must be given in the future to the question of providing a more satisfactory source of supply.

Northern Area Waterworks.

A slight increase has been experienced in the pumping hours at this works, due principally to the demands of the Air Fields at Wethersfield, Gosfield, and Great Salting. Some difficulty has been experienced during the year with the Pumping and Softening plant, but this has now been overcome and the works are functioning satisfactorily.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

With the increase in the consumption of the supply of water, consequent increases have been experienced in the flow at the existing works. Samples taken continue to give general satisfaction, but in the case of Great Coggeshall, and Hatfield Peverel particularly, consideration must be given in the future to the possible extension of these works. In the Northern Area a scheme is proposed for the sewerage of the principal areas of population, which, together with a scheme for the Parish of Terling will more or less deal with the whole of the Council's District.

Public Cleansing and Salvage.

During the year, a new refuse collection vehicle of 14 cubic yd, capacity was acquired and put into service in the Coggeshall, Kelvedon and Feering areas. The new vehicle, together with the employment of one additional man, has speeded up the collection of refuse in those three parishes so that it has been possible to devote considerable time to the clearance of salvage dumps in the Southern Area of the District. It is hoped to put a comprehensive refuse collection system into force, at least over the whole of the Southern Area, in 1946, and as soon after that as possible, in the Northern Area.

The collection of Salvage has continued during the year, and the night soil collections in Finchingfield, Bardfield, Rayne, Wethersfield and Stisted have been maintained.

Sanitary Inspection.

Visits following complaints again increased during the year, and nuisances were abated mainly as a result of informal notices and letters.

HOUSING.

With the cessation of hostilities and the need for housing accommodation, the control of Civil Building under Defence Regulation 56A has been supervised by the Council. Preliminary negotiations have been started in regard to the erection of Council houses, and during the year, approval was given for the commencement of 16 houses.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

Inspection of Cowsheds and Dairies were maintained as far as practicable during the year and investigations were carried out in quite a number of cases following complaint of unsatisfactory milk. Most of these complaints were trivial and could be attributed to the handling of the milk by the consumers themselves, but the genuine cases were followed up and improvements secured by increased cleanliness at the farms concerned. Samples of milk and of rinsings from utensils were taken during the year and submitted for bacterial examination.

Meat and Other Foods.

Again there was no slaughtering in the Rural District, but inspection of meat in butchers' shops and of premises used for food production and handling of foodstuffs has been carried out as necessary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following list shows the number of cases of Notifiable Infectious disease reported during 1945:-

Scarlet Fever.	7	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	1
Whooping Cough.	6	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1
Measles.	100	Puerperal Pyrexia.	2
Pneumonia.	7	Dysentery.	8

The case of Cerebro-spinal Fever proved fatal.

Tuberculosis.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1945 numbered 102, and were made up as follows:-

Respiratory.		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
29	39	20	14

The number of cases notified during 1945 was 34, and was made up as follows:-

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
14	12	5	3

There were 6 deaths of persons on the Tuberculosis Register during 1945.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

Sessions are held monthly at the Combined Treatment Centre, Braintree, and where transport is easily available, children from the Rural Districts attend in good numbers. For children who are unable to come to Braintree, Sessions are held at the Child Welfare Centres in Rural areas.

The total number of children completely immunised in the Braintree Rural District at the end of 1945 was as follows:-

Children aged 5 - 15 (i.e.school children)	1,697
Children under 5 years (i.e.pre-school children)	794
These figures represent approximately 80% and 65% of the present child population in the respective age groups.	

EVACUATION.

By the time the European War ended in May, there were very few evacuees left. in this District, apart from families in requisitioned houses, who have no homes to which they can return. An organised return to London of unaccompanied children who were able to rejoin their families, was carried out in July.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council's Officers, who have kindly assisted me in compiling this Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A.TURNER.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

